UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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Distr.
LIMITED

E/CN.14/NAC/62
11 April 1979

ENGLISH
Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Working Group on Price Statistics
Addis Ababa, 25 - 29 June 1979

COLLECTION ON CONSUMER PRICE DATA IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF KENYA

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COLLECTION ON CONSUMER PRICE DATA IN URBAN AND RURAL AREAS OF KENYA

Introduction

1. This paper gives an account of the methodology collection of prices of consumer goods in Kenya and lays particular emphasis on describing the practical problems encountered and the solution devised to resolve these problems.

Consumer price index+

2. A consumer price index is defined as an index number which measures changes from one period of time to another in average prices paid by a specified group of consumers for a given quantity and quality of goods and services. The index thus measures changes in prices. Looked at another way round, the consumer price index states the percentage rise in income (compared with that in the base year) needed to buy the same "market basket" of goods and services at current prices.

3. In Kenya, the group of consumers is defined as follows :

(a) Lower income group :

This refers to households which in 1974 were earning less than Shs. 700 per month.

(b) Middle income group :

This refers to households which in 1974 were earning between Shs. 700 and Shs. 2,499.

(c) Upper income group :

This refers to households which in 1974 were earning Shs. 2,500 and above.

4. Classification of the above three groups of consumers is based on information obtained from the Nairobi Household Budget Survey conducted in 1974.

Weighting system

5. Details on expenditures collected in the 1974 survey were classified in accordance with the recommendations in the UN System of National Accounts

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+ This part of the discussion deals with the Consumer price indices for Nairobi. For further details, see: "Consumer Price Indices - Nairobi" Central Bureau of Statistics, March, 1977.

and proportions of expenditure incurred on various items calculated by income groups described above. These proportions then formed the basis of the weighting system for the indices.

Selection of commodities

6. Although a consumer price index is designed to reflect price changes for a wide range of goods and services, it is obviously impractical to collect prices for every item and brand sold in Nairobi. It is also unnecessary. Instead of taking all goods and services, only representative goods and services need be selected having first aggregated all the commodities on which expenditures are incurred into groups of close substitutes, or at least groups having similar raw materials, since it is presumed that the prices of close substitutes tend to move together. A few items within a group can then be taken to represent the group. In general the more important the group, the less homogeneous the component items, the larger must be the number of items taken to represent it.

7. In making selection of items two general principles were kept in mind to ensure that :

(i) all types of items for which there are characteristic price trends were represented in the index; and

(ii) items selected would remain unchanged if possible over a period of time.

Selection of outlets

8. The prices of any commodity vary according to the location of the outlet and the type of outlet from which the commodity is purchased, e.g. market stall, retail shop, supermarket, etc. Theoretically, the number of the different types of outlets should be in proportion to the expenditures incurred in them. Further, within the strata defined by type of shop and area, outlets should be randomly selected. Since the information on relative expenditures incurred in different types of outlets in different areas of Nairobi was not obtained in the expenditure survey, it is not possible to follow these principles rigidly. In fact the outlets have been selected on basis of local knowledge of types of outlets within the various localities in Nairobi.

Specification of items

9. For a price index to reflect price change and nothing else, the homogeneous types of goods and services must be priced precisely each time to ensure similarity and constant quality. Specifications for most of items and services included in the indices and maintained in the commodity registers compiled by the Bureau which state in detail the description of the form and physical characteristics of the items covered in the indices. The list of commodities and services included in the indices is detailed in the attached appendix. Only limited specifications are noted in the appendix for brevity.

Price data collection in Nairobi

10. Prices for items in the index for the Lower Incope Group are collected at the beginning of every month and price collection takes about four days to effect. For the indices for Middle and Upper Income Groups, prices are collected from 15th of every month and collection lasts approximately for one week.

11. Prices are collected by personal visits to the various retail outlets by members of the staff who go through the normal system of bargaining. For certain items sample purchases are made and the items so purchased are disposed of at the National Hospital. These items are identified in the appendix.

12. Theoretically, when prices are collected from different sources weights should be assigned to each source according to volume of sales to estimate a weighted average price. In practice, however, this is extremely difficult particularly when dealing with small retailers who maintain no sales records. Hence, in Kenya simple unweighted average of prices as obtained from various outlets are computed.

13. Since the accuracy of consumer price index depends to a large extent upon the accuracy of the prices themselves, the following general principles are followed when collecting prices. It is ensured that :

(i) the prices do represent the group of persons to whom the index relates. In other words, price collectors do make the purchase or obtain quotations as actual purchasers in different income groups would; and

(ii) prices do correspond to the same quantity and quality of each item, to the same or equivalent sellers, to the same condition of sale and even to the same part of the week.

Practical problems of price collection

14. In areas and for items for which actual purchases are not made, prices are collected by quotation. Mere price quotations whether reported by retailers or obtained by price collectors are usually inaccurate since in both cases lack of interest reduces the whole operation to a mere routine of form filing. In such cases false entries are by no means uncommon. This is particularly common with stores dealing with motor-vehicle spare parts, household durables, and furniture and clothing. Normally questionnaires are handed over to the sales attendant in such stores and collected after a day or two.

15. Quotations of items covered by government's price control regulations is another area which needs mention. Ideally the objective is to secure prices paid by consumers and that is what the indices should measure. However, quotations of prices for meat and charcoal both of them being price controlled items have in the past posed some problems. In both cases controlled prices are often undermined. In the case of meat,

it particularly concerns the consumers in the Middle and Upper Income Groups who consume 'grade' meat. Similarly, charcoal prices have for a long time been a sensitive issue too since the vendors have succeeded in undermining the controlled prices. These practical problems have been resolved as follows:

(i) callbacks are made whenever prices quoted are not consistent with the specifications given;

(ii) budget for purchases of meat and meat products is increased to allow actual purchases to be made even for controlled items;

(iii) charcoal prices are collected by interviewing households within the area where price collection is taking place.

Other problems

(a) Fruits and vegetables

16. Problems arise because the prices of fruits and vegetables are subject to seasonal variation; and because at certain times of the year some fruits and vegetables go off the market altogether. As far as the former is concerned the ratio of a twelve month moving average ending with the current month to a similar moving average ending with the corresponding month in the base period is calculated. When, however, a particular vegetable or fruit becomes unobtainable at certain times of the year, the price is either left unaltered until it is again obtainable in the market; or left out of the calculation, its weight being spread over those of the other vegetables, and fruits.

(b) Changes in fashion or quality

17. In some cases, changes in fashion or quality make it almost impossible to price the identical article over a long period of time. Secondly, new products are introduced which frequently bear little resemblance to products selected during base period, and as such, direct price comparisons cannot be made. In such cases prices for the two items concerned are collected for a period of time when there is a change in fashion. During this period a ratio is calculated of the price of the latter item to that of the former. The base period price is then adjusted by being multiplied by this ratio to obtain the equivalent of what would have been the base price of the new item.

Price collection in other main towns and urban areas

18. The Central Bureau of Statistics is extending the coverage of price collection exercise to other towns and urban areas, as well as rural areas too.

19. Quarterly price collection in the three big towns, i.e. Mombasa, Kisumu and Nakuru started in 1976 and the Bureau is now compiling cost of living indices for these towns. Commodity and group weights are derived from the information collected in the Urban Food Purchasing Survey conducted in these towns in 1977. A composite index for only middle and lower incope groups is calculated because the survey covered households earning less than KShs.2,500. These indices are due to be published as soon as they have been formally cleared.

20. As far as other urban areas are concerned prices are collected annually. At the moment they are used for comparative purposes only. Consideration is being given to computing tentative indices based on weights derived from data collected in the Integrated Rural Surveys discussed below.

Price collection in the rural areas

Background

21. Price collection in the rural areas is a comparatively recent development in Kenya that has grown out of the Bureau's NATIONAL INTEGRATED SAMPLE SURVEY PROGRAMME (NISSP). This programme was initiated in 1974 with the launching of the Integrated Rural Survey, a multi-purpose household enquiry in which amongst other parameters data was collected on smallholder agricultural production as well as on household income, expenditure and consumption.+ One of the most important objectives of the programme was to establish a permanent and efficient statistical infrastructure to collect data throughout the rural areas of Kenya. This infrastructure consisted of a well-trained cadre of field enumerators and supervisors permanently stationed in the field and qualified to undertake a variety of different statistical enquiries. The range of subjects covered by the NISSP surveys in the following year included for instance demographic studies, agricultural production, nutrition, literacy, fertility, marketing, etc.

Market information service

22. Although initially the work programme of the enumerators described above was centred almost exclusively on household interviews, their duties were expanded in 1977 to include a once-weekly visit to a specified market for the purpose of collecting regular up-to-date market information. This market information service was initiated as a result of a joint FAO/Kenya Government Marketing Development Project, in which the Central Bureau of Statistics was to play a significant role as one of the main sources of data on marketing operations in rural areas.

23. Initially eighty markets[x] were selected. Within each province a list was made of the most important and strategic markets. A subset of these markets was then chosen for inclusion in the Market Information Service according to how accessable they were to the Bureau's enumerators. One enumerator was then assigned to cover each of the selected markets.

24. The main function of the enumerators is to collect weekly data on prices, volumes, and number of traders dealing in the most important crops in the market. These crops include maize, beans, cabbages, tomatoes, sorghum, millet and potatoes. In collecting price data the enumerator is

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+ The consumption data from this survey was later to provide the baseline weights for the rural 'basket of goods and services' needed to establish the rural cost of living index.

x Minor changes have been made to the original list of markets, in the light of experience gained, but the total number by 1979 was still 80.

instructed to record information on a number of observed sales. His observations are deliberately spaced throughout the entire period of the day as well as across a variety of different sellers. An average price for the day is then later computed on the basis of these observed sales. Initially each enumerator was supplied with a weighing scale with which to check the weight of the produce sold. Later the enumerator was additionally supplied with a specially calibrated 'Standard Debe' a 'Standard Tin' since it was discovered that as grains and pulses were traditionally sold by volume, a volume system of measurement was much more appropriate for the enumerator to be using.

25. Stress is always laid on the fact that these data must be processed and published with a minimum of delay. Therefore considerable attention is devoted to the problem of getting the completed forms from the enumerators to Nairobi within a matter of a few days. A variety of different types of transport are used including supervisors motorbikes, and public taxis depending on the location of the market. Initially a restricted computer print-out of the most up-to-date prices is produced on a weekly basis with a time lag of ten days. This is subsequently re-published as a part of a regular Bureau publication, the Market Information Bulletin, on a monthly basis.

Recent development

26. The Market Information Service was initially established strictly for the dissemination of market news. It is however, currently in the process of being considerably expanded into a much more extensive price collection exercise with a view to the establishment of a rural cost of living index. The first step in this expansion was taken in December 1978, when for a smaller number of selected markets, prices were collected for a much more extensive list of items. This exercise included visits to local shops (dukas), butchers and non-market retail outlets. The initial pilot round proved to be successful. The exercise is now scheduled to be permanently established on a quarterly basis and will be merged together with the already existing Market Information Service. On the basis of this expanded price collection exercise, it is envisaged that by the end of 1979, the basis will have been established to compute a rural cost of living index and compute the rural/urban domestic terms of trade indices.

Conclusion

27. Kenya is fortunate in that it has been able to graft its rural price collection operations onto an already established rural statistical infrastructure. The system is still young and in its developmental stage. It should be stressed however that there are certain specialized price information needs for which the Bureau's system is not appropriate. A case in point is the daily reporting of fruit and vegetable prices in the main assembly markets. This is a somewhat specialized price reporting exercise which lies outside the scope of the Bureau's activities and would be more appropriately undertaken by another agency or department. Also outside

the scope of the Bureau's system is price reporting on livestock sales on the hoof. The Bureau at this time sees itself firmly committed to an integrated system of data collection. Consequently its efforts over the next five year period will be directed towards reinforcing and expanding its price collection system within the National Integrated Sample Survey Programme rather than branching out onto more specialized areas.

Commodity items in the Lower Income Group

Category and items	Category and items
1. Food	
1.1 Cereals and Cereal Products	
1.1.1 Cereals	1.6.2 Vegetables
*Rice - Grade II	*Cabbages
*Wheat flour - white 1 kg	*Sukuma-wiki
*Maize flour	*Tomatoes
*Maize Grain	*Carrots
	*Onions leeks
1.1.2 Wheat Products	1.6.3 Pulses
Bread - white ordinary	*Beans
Biscuits - sweet favourite	*Green grams
1.2 Meat	1.7 Roots and Nuts
*Beef - without Bone	1.7.1 Roots
- with Bone	*English Potatoes
Offal	Sugar
Poultry	*Sugar - Refined
1.3 Fish	1.9 Beverages
*Fresh fish - Tilapia	Tea
Dairy Products & Eggs	Coffee
Milk - Green Tetrapack	
*Eggs - Fresh	
1.5 Oils and Fats	1.10 Miscellaneous Food
Kimbo	*Salt
Salad oil	Curry powder
Ghee - cowboy	Lactogen - Baby milk
Margarine - Blue Band	Tangauzi - Ground Ginger
1.6 Fruits, Vegetables and Pulses	1.11 Purchased Food
1.6.1 Fruits	Ugali na Nyama
*Bananas - Green Bananas	Irio
- Ripe Bananas	Githeri - Maize and Beans
	TOTAL FOOD

*Denotes items where purchases are effected.

Category and items

2. Drinks and Tobacco

2.1 Drinks

Beer - Tusker
Muratina
Buzaa
Fanta - Soda

2.2 Tobacco

Cigarettes - Sportsman
- Ten Cents

Total Drinks and Tobacco

3. Clothing and Footwear

3.1 Clothing

3.1.1 Men's Clothing

Men's suits
*Men's shirts
*Men's trousers
*Men's Underwears
Other Men's Clothing - Ties
Socks
Pull-overs

3.1.2 Women's clothing

*Women's dresses
*Women's dress materials
*Women's underwears
Other women's clothing -
Kanga
Kitenge
*H/Square

3.1.3 Children's Clothing

*Children's school uniform
*Children's dresses
*Children's shirts
Children's shorts
Other children's clothing -
Underwear
*Vests

Category and items

3.2 Footwear

*Men's shoes - leather
* - rubber
*Women's Shoes - leather
*Children's shoes - leather

Total Clothing and Footwear

4. Housing Fuel and Power

4.1 Housing

4.2 Fuel and Power

5. Furniture, furnishing, household equipment & household operations

5.1 Furniture, furnishings and household equipment

5.1.1 Furniture and furnishings

*Bed Linen
*Matt esses
*Table chairs
Beds
*Towels
*Blankets
*Table

5.1.2 Household equipment

Stoves
Brooms - cleaning equipment
China - cup and saucer
*China - glassware - tumbler
Cutlery - knife
*Sufurias
*Plates
*Bowls
*Basins
Buckets
Broom
Pots and Pans

Category and items

5.2 Household Operations and Domestic Services

5.2.1 Household Operation

*Household Soap - blue soap
- Panga soap

Detergent - Omo
Shoe polish - Kiwi
Matches - Steamship

Total Furniture, Furnishing, Household Equipment and Household Operations

6. Health and Personal care

6.1 Medical care & Health

Medicine - Aspro
- Cafenol
- Algon

Hospital Fees - Kenyatta N. Hospital
- Pumwani Maternity Hospital

6.2 Personal care

Toilet soap - Sunlight
- Lifebuoy

Total health and personal care

7. Transport and communications

7.1 Personal Transport

Bicycle - standard
Puncture Repair
*Bicycle Tube
*Bicycle Tyre

7.2 Purchased transport

Country bus fares - Nairobi/Mombasa
- Nairobi/Kisumu
- Nairobi/Nyre

City Bus Fares - Short route
- Long route

Total Transport and Communication

Category and items

8. Recreation, entertainment, education and cultural services

8.1 Education

School Fees - Private
- Sharda H. School)
- City H. School)

School Fees - Government
- Pumwani S. School)
- Nairobi Girls)
- Starehe Boys)

8.2 All others

8.2.1 Equipment

Records - E.A. Records
Records Players - Phillips - G.A. 214
Radio Phillips - RL 238
- Sanyo - 7S 107 WF

8.2.2 Entertainment

Cinema Entrance - Back Entrance
Stadium Entrance

8.2.3 Books and Newspapers

Newspaper - Taifa Leo/Baraza

Total recreation, entertainment education and cultural services

9. Miscellaneous goods and services

9.1 Personal Goods

Razor blades
Ball Pens
Envelops
Writing Pads

Total Miscellaneous Goods and Services

Commodity Items in the Middle Income Group

Category and items			Category and items		
1.	Food		1.6	Fruits, Vegetables and Pulses	
	1.1	Cereal and cereal products	1.6.1	Fruits	
		Cereals			Banana – Uripe Uganda Type
		Rice – grade 1 Pishori			*Banana – Ripe Kampala
		Whear Flour – White Packed			*Oranges
		Wheat Flour – Brown			*Lemons
		Maize Flour – White Packed			*Pineapples
		*Maize Grain	1.6.2	Vegetables	
		Corn Flakes – Post Toasties			*Onion – Pink
	1.1.2	Wheat Products			*Cabbages
		Bread – White Ordinary			*Carrots
		– Brown			*Tomatoes
		Buscuits – Nice			*Kale
		Queen Cakes	1.6.3	Pulses	
		Scones			*Peas
	1.2	Meat			*Beans
		*Beef – Beef with Bones			*Greengram
		– Steak	1.7	Roots and Nuts	
		Chicken – Alive	1.7.1	Roots	
		– Capon			*Potatoes – English
		Offal – Tripe			
	1.3	Fish	1.8	Sugar	
		*Fish – Fresh Tilapia			Sugar – Refined
		*Fish – Dried Tilapia			Jam – Strawberry
	1.4	Dairy Product and Eggs			– Plum
		Fresh Milk – Green Tetrapack			Honey and Glucose – Smith
		Eggs			– Capilano
					Sweets – Tropical
	1.5	Oil and Fats	1.9	Beverages	
		Butter – Salted			Coffee – Instant Kanna
		Tinned Fat – Kimbo			– Brooke Bond
		*Salad Oil – Bottled – Elianto			– Instant Nescafe
		– Tinned			Tea Leaves – Brooke Bond
		Ghee Coloured – Cowboy			Green label
		Margarine – Tinned			Milo
					Bournvita
					Ovaltine

Category and items	
1.10	Miscellaneous Food
	Table Salt - Fine Packed Packet
	Curry Powder - Simba Mbili - Virani
	Ginger
	Baby Milk - Nan - Lactogen
	Baby Food - Cerelac - Farlene
1.11	Purchased Food
	Fish and Chips) Biriani) Karanga)
TOTAL FOOD	
2.	Drinks and Tobacco
2.1	Drinks
	Soda - Fanta - Pepsicola
	Orange Squash - Pep
	Beer - White Cap - City - Tusker Export
	Vat 69
	Smirnoff Vodka
	Johny Walker
	Wines
2.2	Tobacco
	Cigarettes - Sportsman - Embassy - Sweetnut
TOTAL DRINKS AND TOBACCO	
3.	Clothing and Footwear
3.1	Clothing
3.1.1	Men's - Suits - Trevira/ Wool - Long Trousers - Trevira/Wool *Shirts - Polyster/ - Cotton - *Underpants - Nylon - Vests - Sunflag - Pullovers - Acrylic - Socks - Nylon - Ties
3.1.2	Women's Clothing
	*Women's - Dresses - Crimplene * Dress Materials - - Polyster/Cotton - *Underwear - Pants - Brassiers - Petticoats
	Women's Stockings - Nylon Eve
	Other Women's Clothing
	- Kanga - Cardigan - Headsquare - Coats - Crimplene - Trousers - Blouse
3.1.3	Children's Clothing
	Children's School Uniform - Girls - Boys
	*Girls' Dresses
	*Boys' Shirts
	Boys' Long Trousers - Crimplene
	Children's Sweater - Acrylic
	Children's Vests - Cotton
	*Children's Underpants - Midco
3.2	Footwear
	Men's Leather Shoes
	Women's Leather Shoes
	Children's Leather Shoes
	*Sandals - Hawai
4.	Housing, Fuel and Power
4.1	Housing
4.2	Fuel and Power
	Gas
	Paraffin
	Methylated Spirit
	Charcoal

Category and items
4. Housing, Fuel and Power (cont'd)
Water
Electricity
TOTAL HOUSING, FUEL AND POWER
5. Furniture, Furnishings, Household Equipment and Household Operations
5.1 Furniture, Furnishings and Household Equipment
5.1.1 Furniture and Furnishings
Sofa Set - Ngambo
Dinning Set - 5 pieces
Table with formica top
Chair with padded cushion and seat
Coil spring bed with all metal frame legs
Dressing Table
Wardrobe
Blankets
Bedsheets - 60" x 90" plain local
Mattress - Foam
Curtains - Synthetic fibre
Bath Towel - stripped/ solid colours
5.1.2 Household Equipment
Refrigerator
Gas Cooker
Pressure Stove
Electric Cooker
Electric Heater
Electric Fan
Electric Bulb
Sewing Machine
Dinner plates - Earthenware
Cup and saucer
Soup plate
Table fork
Table knife
Kitchen knife
Broom - Finlay
5.2 Household Operations and Domestic Services

Category and items
5.2.1 Household Operations
Servants Wages
Detergent - Omo
- Surf
Shoe polish - Kiwi
Shoe Cream - Kiwi
Suede Shoe Cleaner
Laundry Soap - Panga
- Blue
Matches
Laundry
Dry Cleaning
TOTAL FURNITURE, FURNISHING, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS
6. Health and Personal Care
6.1 Medical Care and Health
Eye examination and prescription of eye glasses - Doctor's fee
Child delivery - Hospital fee
Medicine
Ambulance charges
Dental filling
Tooth Extraction
6.2 Personal Care
Toilet Soap - Perfumed
Skin lotion
Skin cream
Powder - Perfumed
Tooth paste
Toilet Rolls
TOTAL MEDICAL CARE AND HEALTH
7. Transport and Communications
7.1 Personal Transport
New Car
New Motor Cycle
7.2 Operation of Personal Transport
Lubrication)
Engine tune up)

Category and items

Head lamp assembly)
Brake lining or brake pad)
Storage Battery 12 volts)
Tyre)
Tube)
Spark Plug)
Petrol - Regular/Premium
Engine Motor Oil
Gear box oil
Road licence

7.3 Purchased Transport

Car hire - self drive
Bus fare - within Nairobi
- Nairobi to Provincial Headquarters

7.4 Communications

Postage - land, air or sea
Telephone call in Nairobi - Minimum period
Trunk call - Nairobi to Provincial Head Headquarters

TOTAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

8. Recreation, Entertainment, Education and Cultural Services

8.1 Education

School fees - Private School
- Government School

8.2 All others

8.2.1 Equipment

Radio - 3 band-Electric/Battery
Record Player - Automatic
Records 45 - r.p.m. E.A. Language
- Outside E.A.

Category and items

8.2.2 Entertainment

Theatre/Cinema Entrance Feee - Back Stalls
Stadium Entrance - Non Sheltered Terrace
Radio Licence
T.V. Rental - Monthly

8.2.3 Books and Newspapers

Newspaper - English Daily
Magazine - weekly Review
Books - Bible
- Dictionary

TOTAL RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT, EDUCATION AND CULTURAL SERVICES

9. Miscellaneous Goods and Services

9.1 Personal Goods

Stationery - Envelopes
- Ball point
- Writing pad
- Wrist watch - Men's

Men's Umbrella
Shaver Manual - Clippers

9.2 Financial Services

Motor Insurance
- Comprehensive
- Third party

TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES

Commodity Items in the High Income Group

CATEGORY AND ITEMS	CATEGORY AND ITEMS
1. FOOD	1.3 Fish
1.1. Cereals and Cereal Products	*Fish - Fresh Tilapia
1.1.1 Cereals	Tinned Fish - Witco Tuna Fish)
Rice - Grade 1 Pishori	- Cherry Star)
Wheat Flour - White packed	- Oyster)
Maize flour - White packed	1.4 Dairy Products and Eggs
1.1.2 Wheat Products	Fresh Milk - Green tetrapack
Breakfast Cereals - P & A	Tinned Milk - Ideal
- Country Style Natural Cereal	Cheese - Cheddar
- Bran Flakes	Eggs
Bread - Premium	1.5 Oil and Fats
- Brown	Butter - Salted
Biscuits - Assorted cream	- Unsalted
- Nice	Nimbo - Tinned fat
- Digestive	Salad oil - Mazola corn oil
1.2 Meat	Ghee coloured - Cowboy
Steak - Sirloin)	Margarine - Tinned
- Rump)	1.6 Fruits, Vegetables and pulses
- Fillet)	1.6.1 Fruits
- Stewing)	*Bananas - Ripe Kampala
- Topside)	*Oranges
Lamb - Loin)	*Lemons
- Leg)	*Mangoes
- Shoulder)	*Coconut
- Carcas)	*Pineapples
Pork - Loin, leg, shoulder	*Pawpaw
*Chicken - Capon	*Apples
Beef - Sausage	Other Fresh fruits - Pears
Pork - Sausage	Tinned Fruits - Pineapples
Baccon - Packed	1.6.2. Vegetables
Tinned Meat - 3 Bulls	*Onion - pink
Corned Beef - Pray Bentos	*Cabbages
	*Carrots
	*Celery
	*Cucumber
	*Lettuce
	*Tomatoes
	*Spinach
	*Cauliflower
	*kale

CATEGORY AND ITEMS	CATEGORY AND ITEMS
1.6.3 Pulses	2. DRINKS AND TOBACCO
*Peas	2.1 Drinks
*Beans	Soda - Coca Cola
*Green grams	- Ginger Ale
1.7. Roots and Nuts	Orange Squash - Pep
1.7.1 Roots	- Treetop
*Potatoes - English	Whisky - Teachers
1.8 Sugar - refined	- Haig
Jam - Rasp Berry	Brandy - Beehive
Marmalade - Orange Sevile	Wines
Honey and Glucose - Smith Capilano	Beer - Pilsner
Creamed Honey	- Tusker Export
Sweets - Toffee	2.2 Tobacco
1.9 Beverages	Cigarettes - 555 States
Coffee - Instant Kenna	Express
- Non-Instant B.B.	- Embassy
- Instant Nescafe	Tobacco - Sweet Nut
Tea Leaves - Brooke Bond	TOTAL DRINKS AND TOBACCO
Green Label	
- Gold Label	
Milo	3. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
Bournivita	3.1 Clothing
Ovaltine	3.1.1 Men's Clothing
1.10 Miscellaneous Food	Men's - Suits - Trevira/Wool
Table Salt - Kapa	- Trousers
Curry Powder - Simba Mbili - Virani	- Shirts -
Baking Powder - Royal	Arrow
Yeast	Markll
Garlic	- Underwear -
Baby Milk - Nan	Jockey
- Lactogen	Y-Front
- Glucose	- Pullover
Baby food - Cerelac	- Socks
- Heinz	- Ties
- Farex	3.1.2. Women's Clothing
1.11 Purchased Food	Women's - Dresses
Breakfast	- Dress materials
Lunch	- Underwears
Total Food	Other women's clothing -
	- Kitenge
	- Headsquare
	- Stockings
	- Skirts
	- Cardigans
	- Brassiers
	Women's half-slim petti-coats

CATEGORY AND ITEMS
3.1.3 Children's Clothing
Childrens Uniforms
Girl's Dresses - Polyster/Cotton
Boys' shirts - Polyster/Cotton
Boys' Trousers - Tetron/Cotton
Children's pullover - Nylon
Children's underwear - Cotton
3.2 Footwear
Men's Leather shoes
Women's Leather shoes
Children's Leather shoes
Sandals - Tropical
Sports shoes
TOTAL CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
4. HOUSING, FUEL AND POWER
4.1 Housing
Rent
4.2 Fuel and power
Gas
Paraffin
Methylated spirits
Charcoal
Electricity
Water
TOTAL HOUSING, FUEL, AND POWER
5. FURNITURE, FURNISHING, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS
5.1 Furniture, Furnishings and Household Equipment
5.1.1 Furniture and Furnishing
Executive Sofa set
Dinner set - 4 chairs and table
Bed with formica ends wardrobe
Chair - padded
Carpet
Door mat - Coarse fibre
Curtain - Sanforized synthetics fibre
Bath towel 30" x 60" - Cotton plain
Blanket - Cotton/Wool
Mattress 54" x 84" 4-Foam with cover
Bed Sheets 90" x 100" - printed cotton
5.1.2 Household Equipment
Refrigerator
Electric Cooker
Gas Cooker
Electric Heater
Electric Iron - Control dial
Electric light bulb
Sewing machine
Dinner plate - Earthenware
Soup plate - Near bowl
Broom - Finlay
5.2 Household operations and Domestic Services
5.2.1 Household Operations
Detergent - Omo
Shoe polish - Cream
- Liquid suede cleaner
Floor and furniture polish manson
Laundry soap - Jembe
Matches - Steamship
Dry cleaning
5.2.2 Domestic Services
TOTAL FURNITURE, FURNISHINGS, HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND HOUSEHOLD OPERATIONS

CATEGORY AND ITEMS

6. HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE

6.1 Medical care and health

Medicine
Examination and prescription of eye glasses - Doctor's fee
Ambulance - One way (to hospital)
Child delivery - Hospital fee
Dental filling
Tooth extraction

6.2 Personal Care

Toilet Soap
Cosmetics
Other toilet goods
Other personal effects

TOTAL HEALTH AND PERSONAL CARE

7. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

7.1 Personal Transport

New car
Motor cycle

7.2 Operations of personal transport

Lubrication)
Engine tune-up)
Head-lamp assembly)
Brake-lining or pad)
Storage battery - 12 volt)
Tyre)
Tube)
Spark plug)
Petrol - Regular/Premium
Engine motor oil
Gearbox oil
Road licence

7.3 Purchased Transport

Car hire-self drive
Bus fare - Nairobi/Provincial Headquarters
Taxi fares per kilometer

CATEGORY AND ITEMS

7.4 Communications

Postage - land, air, sea
Telephone - Standing charges - Monthly
Telephone calls in Town - Minimum period
Trunk-calls to provincial headquarters

TOTAL TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

8. RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT, EDUCATION AND CULTURAL SERVICES

8.1 Education

School fees - Private
- Government

8.2 All Others

8.2.1 Equipment

Radio 3 Band - Electric and Battery
Tape recorder 5 keys - Electric and Battery
Record player automatic - Electric and Battery
Record - 45 RPM - E.A. Language
Record - 45 RPM - Outside E.A.

8.2.2. Entertainment

Theatre/Cinema Entrance - Circle
Stadium Entrance - Weather shelter
Radio Licence
T.V. Rental - Monthly

8.2.3 Books and Newspapers

Newspaper - Daily
Magazine - Weekly local
Books - Bible
- Dictionary

TOTAL RECREATION, ENTERTAINMENT, EDUCATION AND CULTURAL SERVICES